REMARKS

Claims 1-5 and 8-26 are pending. The indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claims 19 and 22-25 is appreciated.

A.   Claims 1-5, 8-16, 20 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Nakajima (US 20010055029). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Note again that claims 6 and 7 were previously canceled.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed towards a display system receiving a video signal from a computer and displaying a picture on a screen corresponding to said video signal, the display system comprising, in part:

an input terminal; and *a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer.* Applicant's paragraph [0025] input connectors 52a and 54a of mouse 52 and keyboard 54 are coupled to input terminals 32 and 33 formed on display device 10, respectively.

The Examiner refers us to Nakajima's input terminals connected to keyboard 104 and mouse 105. The Examiner does not mention which embodiment of Nakajima's invention is being relied on. Note that keyboard 104 and mouse 105 are shown as being connected to display system 103 via *an*

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input terminal in Fig. 2 (see switching circuit 203) or directly to computer 101 in Fig. 6 (not via *an*

input terminal of the display 103).

In Fig. 2, Nakajima's display system 103 is connected to two computers 101 and 102, and

in Fig. 6, display system 103 is connected to computer 101 and a televison tuner 112 receiving a

broadcast signal through an antenna 113.

The Examiner's statement:

> "an input terminal (the mouse (105) and the keyboard (104) are
> connected to the input terminal of the display device (103) from the
> host computer (102))"

is not understood.. Neither Fig. 2 nor Fig. 6 show the input devices (104, 105) being connected to

an input terminal of the display device (103) **from the host computer 102.**

In Fig. 2, Nakajima's input devices (104, 105) are directly connected to a switching circuit

203. Switching circuit 203 connects the input device (104, 105) to either computer 101 or computer

102.. Switching circuit 203 is not *a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input*

terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer. Switching circuit 203 merely

directs the signals, which are already recognizable by either computer (101, 102), input by the input

devices to the proper computer under the control of switching control unit 204.

In Fig. 6, Nakajima's input devices (104, 105) are directly connected to host computer 101,

contrary to the requirement of Applicant's claim 1. Applicant's claim 1 requires the input signal to

be input to the display device (Nakajima's display device 103, and additionally requires Nikijima's

display device 103 to comprise *a signal processor* therein for *converting an input signal applied to*

said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer.

In the final rejection, the Examiner states:

> The applicant representative argued that the prior art does not teach an input terminal coupled to said controller disposed to receive an input signal. Examiner disagrees with the applicant because the prior art, Nikijima et al., teaches Fig. 1, wherein the mouse and the keyboard (104 and 105) are connected to the display device (103) through a USB (not shown), which is coupled to the processor or controller to receive an input signal when the user enters data from the keyboard or mouse.

Note that the definition of a USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a plug-and-play interface between **a computer** and add-on devices (such as audio players, joysticks, **keyboards**, a **mouse**, telephones, scanners, and printers). With a USB, a new device can be added to a computer without having to add an adapter card or even having to turn the computer off.

There is no USB mentioned in Nakajima, and a display device (monitor) does not inherently include a USB. Therefore, it is error for the Examiner to state "Nikijima et al., teaches Fig. 1, wherein the mouse and the keyboard (104 and 105) are connected to the display device (103) through a USB (not shown). And since there is no USB in Nakajima, such a USB cannot possibly be coupled to the processor or controller to receive an input signal when the user enters data from the keyboard or mouse.

Additionally, the Examiner fails to traverse the Applicant's argument that Nakajima fails to disclose *converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer*.

Accordingly, the rejection is deemed to be in error, and both of Nikijima's embodiments of

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Figs. 2 and 6 fail to anticipate the Applicant's claim 1. Thus the rejection should be withdrawn.

Additionally, with respect to the Applicant's claims *signal processor*, the Examiner refers to Nikijima, stating:

> a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer (character signal processing Fig. 7 (705) where the character entered from the computer using the keyboard has to be converted into computer language like 1's and O's for the computer to understand.

Nikijima's Fig. 7 is a diagram showing a construction of a tuner in FIG. 6. See paragraph [0022]. Accordingly, character signal processing (705) is carried out in tuner 112 of Fig. 6, and as noted above Nikijima's embodiment of Fig. 6 fails to anticipate the Applicant's claim 1. Applicant's claim 1 requires Nikijima's display device 103 to comprise *a signal processor* therein for *converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer*, however, Nikijima's signal processor is comprised by tuner 112, **not** display device 103.

Also, tuner 112 is not a part of Nikijima's embodiment of Fig. 2. Note that the embodiment of Fig. 6 shows the mouse and keyboard directly connected to computer 101, not an *input terminal* of the display 103.

In the final rejection, the Examiner does not traverse the foregoing arguments.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, Nikijima fails to disclose *a data interface coupled to said signal processor and connected between said computer and said display system.*

With respect to the claimed *data interface*, the Examiner refers to signal lines of Fig. 1 (106,107, and 108), which transfer data from the computer (101) to the display device (103). See page 3 of the first Office action and page 5 of the final rejection. As can be seen in Fig. 1, there is no *prima facie* showing that signals lines 106,107, and 108 are connected to Nikijima's character signal processing circuit (705: the Examiner's stated, albeit erroneously, *signal processor*) of Fig. 6. Note also that Figs. 1 and 6 are two different embodiments.

In re Rijckaert, 28 USPQ2d 1955 (CAFC 1993) states:

> "A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings from the prior art itself would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 782, 26 USPQ2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (quoting *In re Rhinehart*, 531 F.2d 1048, 1051, 189 USPQ 143, 147 (CCPA 1976). If the examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case, the rejection is improper and will be overturned. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

In the final rejection, the Examiner states:

> The applicant representative argued that the prior art, Nikijima et al., does not teach or fail to disclose a data interface coupled to said signal processor and connected between said computer and said display system. Examiner disagrees because the prior art, Nikijima et al., teaches Fig. 1, wherein the mouse and the keyboard (104 and 105) are connected to the display device (103) through a USB (not shown) and the display device inherently includes a data interface and a signal processor connected to the USB and the data interface is used as an interface between the display device and the computer (101 or 102) to provide communication between the display device and the computer.

First, besides not being shown in the drawings, there is no USB discussed anywhere in Nakajima. The Examiner should identify a column and line number mentioning a USB, or correct the foregoing statement by removing reference to a USB.

Second, it is required by claim 1 that the data interface be coupled to the signal processor and connected between the computer and the display system. As noted above, the Examiner's rejection (see page 3 of the first Office action and page 4 of the final rejection) held Nakajima's element 705, a character signal processing circuit, to correspond to the claimed *data interface*. The foregoing traversal by the Examiner, in response to the Applicant's arguments, fails to show how Nakajima's signals lines 106,107, and 108 can possibly be connected to Nakajima's character signal processing circuit 705.

Third, the foregoing Examiner's traversal confuses the issue of the rejection. The original rejection, which is maintained and unaltered in the final rejection, clearly refers to Nakajima's character signal processing circuit 705 with respect to the claimed *signal processor* and to Nakajima's Nakajima's signals lines 106,107, and 108 with respect to the claimed *data interface*, yet the Examiner's traversal does not support the Examiner's own rejection, but instead now holds that "the display device inherently includes a data interface and a signal processor connected to the USB."

Note that the definition of a USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a plug-and-play interface between **a computer** and add-on devices (such as audio players, joysticks, **keyboards**, a **mouse**, telephones, scanners, and printers). With a USB, a new device can be added to a computer without having to add an adapter card or even having to turn the computer off. There is no USB mentioned in Nakajima,

and a display device (monitor) does not inherently include a USB. Therefore, it is error for the Examiner to state "Nikijima et al., teaches Fig. 1, wherein the mouse and the keyboard (104 and 105) are connected to the display device (103) through a USB (not shown) and the display device inherently includes a data interface and a signal processor connected to the USB."

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 9

The rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error for the same reason(s) as claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 9 is directed to a display device and calls for *a controller* to which the Examiner applies Nikijima's control unit 707 of Fig. 7. Control unit 707 is a part of tuner 112 of Fig. 6, not a part of display device 103.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 9 also calls for the display device to comprise *an input terminal coupled to said controller disposed to receive an input signal.*

Here the Examiner refers to "mouse 105 and keyboard 104 connected to the input terminal of the display unit (201) displayed a video signal 111 sent by the display device 103 from the host computer 102." Looking to Nikijima's Fig. 7, and control unit 707 (the Examiner's stated

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controller), we do not see any mouse 105 and keyboard 104 *coupled to said controller*.

In the final rejection, the Examiner fails to traverse the Applicant's argument, restated above.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 20

Claim 20 is directed to controlling a display device, wherein an input signal from a mouse or a keyboard is received at an input terminal of the display device. Claim 20 is not anticipated by Nakajima. Note that Nakajima only discloses one embodiment (Figs. 1 and 2) in which an input signal from a mouse or a keyboard is received at an input terminal (switch 203, Fig. 2) of the display device. With respect to Figs. 1 and 2, Nakajima fails to disclose at least the features of *receiving a video signal and transmitting an output signal via an input and output (I/O) connector disposed within said display device; converting said input signal into a converted signal to be identified by a computer when said first mode is selected;* and *transmitting said converted signal via said input and output (I/O) connector to said computer for analysis.*

In the final rejection the Examiner states:

> Applicant's representative argued that the prior art, Nakajima, does not teach or fail to disclose at least the features of receiving a video signal and transmitting an output signal via an input and output (1/0) connector disposed within said display device; converting said input signal into a converted signal to be identified by a computer when

said first mode is selected; and transmitting said converted signal via said input and output (1/0) connector to said computer for analysis. Examiner disagrees with the applicant because the prior art teaches Fig. 1, wherein the mouse and the keyboard (104 and 105) are connected to the display device (103) through a USB (not shown) wherein the display device receive the video signal and transmit it as an output signal (the user uses the mouse or keyboard to enter data into the computer which is converted into computer language and the display receives a video signal and transmits the display output which was entered through an input device by a user). In the case of the prior at, the computer has to find out which input devices, the keyboard or the mouse that has a higher authority enters the data and wherein the keyboard with its priority is considered to be first mode when accessing the computer and the mouse is considered to be the second mode when accessing the computer.

Note that the definition of a USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a plug-and-play interface between **a computer** and add-on devices (such as audio players, joysticks, **keyboards**, a **mouse**, telephones, scanners, and printers). With a USB, a new device can be added to a computer without having to add an adapter card or even having to turn the computer off. There is no USB mentioned in Nakajima, and a display device (monitor) does not inherently include a USB. Therefore, it is error for the Examiner to state "the prior art teaches Fig. 1, wherein the mouse and the keyboard (104 and 105) are connected to the display device (103) through a USB (not shown)."

Assuming that this non-existent USB is now being referred to as the *input and output (I/O) connector disposed within said display device*, the Examiner has not provided support for holding that such a non-existent USB receives a video signal. Nor has the Examiner provided support for holding that such a non-existent USB transmits a *converted signal* to the computer for analysis.

Additionally, the Examiner erroneously holds that the Nakajima "inherently includes a

converter (not shown)" performing the feature of *converting said input signal into a converted signal to be identified by a computer when said first mode is selected*. The Examiner should identify where such a *converting* step is disclosed in Nakajima, by column and line number, before holding that there is an inherent converter. It appears that the Examiner is merely looking to the drawings and stating certain functions are being performed by Nakajima with such disclosure being actually discussed in Nakajima.

Note, *Ex parte Levy*, 17 USPQ2d 1461, 1462 (1990) states:

> "it is incumbent upon the examiner to identify wherein each and every facet of the claimed invention is disclosed in the applied reference."

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 20-21 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

B.   Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakajima in view of Boldt (US 4,251,759). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claim 17 depends from claim 9. Boldt fails to teaches the features of claim 9 noted as lacking in the disclosure of Nakajima. Accordingly, claim 17 is deemed to be non-obvious, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Additionally, the application of Boldt to the rejection is completely without merit. Boldt is not analogous to the invention nor to Nakajima. One of ordinary skill in the art of computers and displays would have no reason to look to Boldt for any purpose, as Boldt is not in the same field of endeavor.

Prior art may not be gathered with the claimed invention in mind. *Pantec, Inc. v. Graphic Controls Corp.,* 776 F.2d 309, 227 USPQ 766 (Fed. Cir. 1985) Boldt relates generally to a monitor, see meter 56/66 in Fig. 2, for providing an indication of the relative velocity between a moving body or surface and a fixed body or surface.

It is quite clear that the use of the terms "monitor" and "display" in the claims was relied on to find Boldt in a keyword search, because one of ordinary skill in the art of computer systems would not have general knowledge of the existence of Boldt..

Further, the Examiner's basis of obvious indicates a shut down circuit is responsive to "said input signal" and that the shut down circuit would produce a shut down circuit "when said input signal is at or below a predetermined value.

Remember, according to claim 17, *said input signal is a shut down signal.*

Accordingly, replacing "input signal" with --shut down signal--, the Examiner's basis of obvious reads as:

> a shut down circuit is responsive to "said *shut down signal*" and the shut down circuit would produce a "*shut down signal* "when said *shut down signal* is at or below a predetermined value.

Clearly the Examiner's basis of obviousness then makes no sense and is untenable.

In the final rejection the Examiner states:

> The applicant argued that the prior art does not teach the claimed language of claim 17. Examiner disagrees because Boldt, one of the prior art, teaches said circuit means further includes shut down circuit means responsive to said input signal for producing a shut down signal when said input signal is at or below a predetermined value corresponding to a second predetermined percentage ratio of said movable member speed to said desired speed, and means for stopping said drive means of said movable member in response to said shut down signal (13, lines 6-14). Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

The Examiner's traversal does not address the whole of the Applicant's arguments. Claim 17 calls for, in part, *generating a shut down **control** signal to said input and output terminal **when said input signal _is a_ shut down signal** for shutting down*. Claim 17 says nothing about generating a shut down signal "when said input signal is at or below a predetermined value corresponding to a second predetermined percentage ratio of said movable member speed to said desired speed, and means for stopping said drive means of said movable member in response to said shut down signal" as stipulated by the Examiner.

Therefore, the rejection of claim 17 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

C.   Claims 18 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and

unpatentable, over Nakjima in view of Hwang (US 6,121,962). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claim 18 depends from claim 9. Hwang fails to teaches the features of claim 9 noted as lacking in the disclosure of Nakajima. Accordingly, claim 17 is deemed to be non-obvious, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 26 depends from claim 20. Hwang fails to teaches the features of claim 20 noted as lacking in the disclosure of Nakajima. Accordingly, claim 26 is deemed to be non-obvious, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The indication of allowable subject matter is appreciated.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

Respectfully submitted,
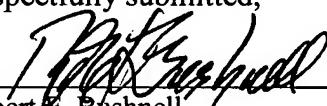
Robert E. Bushnell
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No.: 27,774

1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 408-9040
Folio: P56619
Date: 8/6/07
I.D.: REB/MDP